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House and Willard's Hotel.  
The trial of Guiteau, who shot President  
Garfield, lasted from Nov. 14, 1881, till Jan.  
25, 1882—seventy-two days. That of Colgo-  
g should not occupy more than two days.  
Nothing in the Pan-American exposition  
will be of greater interest to strangers visit-  
ing Buffalo during the next few weeks  
than the Milburn residence, where Presi-  
dent McKinley died.  
"Anarchy," said Mr. Bryan, in his speech  
at Monmouth, Ill., "is the result of despair.  
Give a man hope and he can be made a  
good citizen." Under this government  
there is no reason why every man should  
not have hope.  
But for a disappointed office-seeker in  
Tennessee, Senator Wellington, of Mary-  
land, would be alone in expressing in-  
difference in regard to the assassination of  
the President. The disappointed place-  
seeker who broods over his fancied wrongs  
often becomes bitter and revengeful to the  
verge of being rabid.  
Two foreign incidents in connection with  
the death of President McKinley were  
particularly impressive, namely, the order  
of Emperor William last-momenting the flags  
on all German warships, and the closing of  
the London Stock Exchange. Americans  
should not forget these evidences of good  
will and respect for their dead chief.  
The words of Mr. Bryan on learning of  
the approaching death of the late Presi-  
dent were those of a man of broad and  
deep sympathies. Like all other men who  
had met Mr. McKinley, Mr. Bryan held  
him in esteem. He had no heart for  
making a political speech, so oppressed  
was he with the humiliating crime and the  
loss of the country.  
There should be a uniform law for the  
suppression of anarchy in all the States,  
giving the crime exactly the same definition  
and affixing the same punishment for pro-  
moting its doctrines. With such legisla-  
tion by every State, supplemented by an  
act of Congress making an attempt on the  
life of the President a capital offense, an-  
archy could be stamped out.  
The genius who evolved the theory that  
because President Cleveland's two terms of  
office were not continuous he should there-  
fore be counted as two Presidents, whereas  
each of the others who served two con-  
secutive terms should be counted but once,  
should retire to the obscurity from which  
he emerged. Mr. Cleveland may be a big  
man, but he is not big enough for two.  
If anarchy were confined to those un-  
educated, blue-eyed and beery blatherskites  
who preach violence in the dives of large  
cities, it might be easily dealt with, its ex-  
tinction would be a simple problem, since  
the most of them could be sent out of the  
country and the rest could be compelled to  
take a thorough bath daily, since that sort  
of anarchy cannot survive water. Unfor-  
tunately the more dangerous sowers of the  
seeds of anarchy cannot be so easily  
reached.  
President Roosevelt's first declaration  
must give assurance to the country. He  
will carry out the policies of his lamented  
predecessor, and he has asked Mr. McKin-  
ley's Cabinet to continue as his Cabinet.  
In other words, the administration will pro-  
ceed as if the late President had lived.  
Those who have any knowledge of Colonel  
Roosevelt's career and views did not ex-  
pect anything else. He has been an out-  
spoken advocate of the policies of his illu-  
strious predecessor.  
Mr. John G. Milburn, in whose home  
President McKinley died, is an Englishman  
by birth and has been recognized for many  
years as one of the leading lawyers of west-  
ern New York. In politics he is a Demo-  
crat of the old school, but voted for Mc-  
Kinley both times that he was a candi-  
date. He came to the United States a poor  
boy, and his successful career, like that  
of thousands of other foreign-born Ameri-  
cans, is sufficient answer to the anarchis-  
tic charge that this government is "a  
curse."

capacitated. In that event the secretary of  
state becomes acting President and must  
call Congress to meet within twenty days.  
It is interesting to note that when this  
law was passed, in 1886, the House being  
Democratic, Major McKinley offered a sub-  
stitute by which the president of the Senate  
or the speaker of the House, if there was  
no president of the Senate, shall act as  
President until a President shall be elected,  
and, to the end that the House have a  
speaker continuously, the House meet on  
March 4 after its election and choose a  
speaker. All the Republicans voted for the  
McKinley substitute. This was in January,  
1886.  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.  
Theodore Roosevelt, who took the oath  
of office yesterday, is, by several years, the  
youngest President the United States has  
ever had. He will be forty-three years old  
on the 27th day of October. The next young-  
est President was Franklin Pierce, who  
was forty-eight.  
Presidents have been well past fifty years  
old when they were elected, and some were  
past sixty. The Constitution provides that  
no person shall be eligible to the office who  
shall not have attained the age of thirty-  
five years, so that Mr. Roosevelt is several  
years older than the constitutional limit.  
In fact, he is in the prime of mature man-  
hood and can only be called young by com-  
parison with some of his predecessors.  
Few Americans have acquired national  
reputation and popularity more rapidly  
than Mr. Roosevelt has. He comes of a  
family which, in successive generations,  
has furnished public officials of more or  
less note, and may therefore be said him-  
self to inherit aptitude for public affairs.  
If thorough education in the best colleges  
of the United States and Europe, extensive  
travel, close study of history, experience in  
several legislative and executive offices  
and cherishing the highest ideals of Ameri-  
can patriotism and American citizenship  
constitute an equipment for public service,  
then Mr. Roosevelt is well equipped. He  
was first elected to the New York Legisla-  
ture in 1881, and though only twenty-three  
years old he became the acknowledged  
leader of the Republican minority. He was  
twice re-elected, serving three terms. From  
that time on he was a recognized power in  
New York politics of the progressive and  
reform school. In 1896 he was the Republi-  
can candidate for mayor of New York and  
polled the largest percentage of votes that  
had ever been given for a Republican  
mayor. In 1898 he was elected to the  
Harrison appointed him president of the  
Civil-service Commission, and during the  
six years he held that position he devel-  
oped great ability as an organizer and ad-  
ministrator. Afterwards he was success-  
ful member of the board of police commis-  
sioners of New York city and assistant sec-  
retary of the navy, making a fine record in  
both positions. His resignation of the latter  
office to raise a regiment and his military  
service during the war with Spain are mat-  
ters of recent history. As Governor of New  
York, elected in the fall of 1898, he added  
to his already high reputation for execu-  
tive ability and conscientious devotion to  
public duty. During all this time Mr. Roo-  
sevelt was a voluminous writer of literary  
and historical works of high merit. He did  
not wish to be a candidate for Vice Presi-  
dent. When signs appeared that he might  
be brought forward as New York's candi-  
date for that office he published the follow-  
ing statement, Feb. 12, 1900:  
In view of the continued statements in the  
press that I may be urged as a candi-  
date for Vice President, I wish to say that  
many letters that reach me advising for  
and against such a course, it is proper for  
me to state definitely that under no cir-  
cumstances could I or would I accept the  
nomination for the vice presidency. It is  
needless to say how deeply I appreciate  
the honor conferred upon me by the men  
who desire to place me in a high and dis-  
tinguished position. But it seems to me  
that at the present time my duty is here in  
the State. I have no desire to leave it.  
Great problems have been faced and  
are being partly solved in this State at  
this time, and I feel that my duty is to  
hope that the work thus begun I may help  
carry to a successful conclusion.  
But the popular demand for his nomina-  
tion was too strong to be resisted. No other  
name was before the convention but his,  
and his nomination was unanimous. He  
made a wonderful speaking campaign, and  
greatly extended his acquaintance with the  
people and his popularity. He was not  
elected as a mere figure-head, but with full  
recognition of his fitness for the presiden-  
tial office if Providence should call him to  
fill it.  
Mr. Roosevelt's ruling characteristics are  
such as the people admire. They regard him  
not only as an able man, but as a really man,  
and thoroughly honest and conscientious.  
He entertains high ideals of American  
citizenship and tries to live up to them.  
He has boundless faith in the American  
government and people, and believes they  
should not shrink from the duties and re-  
sponsibilities that destiny or Providence  
may impose upon them. He is courageous,  
even aggressive, when necessary, but never  
rash or reckless. He has shown in many  
situations that he knows how to meet and  
discharge grave responsibilities, and there  
will be no fear or doubt that he will not  
prove fully equal to the onerous and re-  
sponsible duties of the high position to  
which Providence has now called him. The  
Nation mourns the cruel and untimely tak-  
ing off of President McKinley, but it will  
have implicit confidence in his successor.  
THE SURE REMEDY FOR ANARCHISM.  
One of the distinctive features of the An-  
archist is that he is an atheist. He denies  
with contempt the existence of a supreme  
being; he sneers with brutal jest at the  
suggestion of moral responsibility based  
upon a belief in the righteousness of an  
overruling Providence. "The fool hath said  
in his heart there is no God," but the An-  
archist rejects the existence of God with  
the venomous language that he applies to  
social order. He hates and is in rage against  
the moral government of the world because  
the morality of divine revelation has no  
place in his hideous creed. He is the victim  
of a godless pessimism which involves the  
human race in hopeless gloom and makes  
him a fiend delighting in deeds that every  
human virtue or higher prompting which  
has raised the now Christian peoples from  
barbarism. His creed is: "Let us eat,  
drink, murder and be merry, for to-morrow  
we die."  
It may and certainly can be said that  
the Anarchist originated in countries which  
have state religions and which are called  
Christian; and it can be added that before  
he became an Anarchist he was an atheist.  
Doubtless the imperfections of the things  
taught as Christianity and the method of  
teaching them caused men to revolt against  
Christianity in the first instance. In Europe  
ecclesiastical authority years ago was  
tyrannical and even crude, and the religion  
preached had little of the spirit of the Ser-  
mon on the Mount. Anarchism is the re-  
vengeful protest against the tyranny of

church and state many years ago; but as  
the years passed the church became im-  
bued more with the spirit of Christ. Reli-  
gious teachers no longer resort to the  
inquisition, the stake, the prison and the  
stocks to bring men to the true faith.  
Some narrow men with little of the hu-  
manitarian sympathy of the Great Teacher  
in their hearts yet preach forbidding creeds  
and denounce in bitterness those whose  
lives do not accord with their teaching.  
Yet on the whole the Christian teaching  
of to-day is the gospel of hope and strength  
to humanity. The ethics and the spirit of  
modern religious teaching have raised the  
moral and intellectual standards of peo-  
ples that have come under their influence.  
The best of civilization is the outgrowth  
of Christianity.  
The teacher of anarchy in this country is  
an importation. He brings with him the  
vices and the moral degradation which  
make him welcome in the lowest and most  
criminal classes in the larger cities—men  
who hate religion, morals, social order and  
every virtue. In such motley circles of vice  
and crime the abhorrent theories of the An-  
archist take quick root. They begin with  
class hatred and end with plottings against  
the lives of rulers to the end that all gov-  
ernment shall be destroyed. But a barren  
and hopeless atheism is the pervading influ-  
ence.  
The one sure remedy for anarchism is the  
clearing light and elevating power of Chris-  
tianity. No man who is under the influence  
of Christian civilization can be an Anarchist.  
To the human being who accepts as  
truth the elementary principles of the Ser-  
mon on the Mount the idea of anarchism  
is repulsive. Flood the dark places where  
atheism and anarchism gather with the  
light of divine revelation and the twin mon-  
strosities will scatter. Take the gospel of  
hope and the help of modern Christian  
charities into the repulsive spots in large  
cities where vice, crime and lawlessness  
fester and a new life will be inspired. The  
pervasive and uplifting influence of the  
teachings of Jesus Christ is the hope of  
the world. And it is a cheering assurance  
that while narrow zealots bewail what they  
mistake as spreading atheism, the influ-  
ence of the central truths of Christianity  
was never more potent than at the present  
time.

THE DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN.  
The sublime courage and Christian resig-  
nation with which the dead President faced  
the certainty of death has touched the  
heart of the world. "Good-bye, all good-  
bye. It is God's way. His will be done."  
These are words that have flooded eyes  
of thousands upon thousands unused to  
tears. In the grasp of death the late  
President's poise and courage and even his  
cheerfulness did not forsake him. To him  
there was no "king of terrors"; to him death  
was not a "grim foe." Life was as sweet  
to him as it could be to any man; yet when he  
was sure that he must leave it, he did not  
repine. His life had been every way so clean  
and sincere, and his faith in God's wisdom  
and justice so complete that he could say:  
"His will be done." While in the border-  
land separating the world of sense from the  
unseen, it was natural that he should say,  
"nearer, my God, nearer to Thee." The  
world knows now that Mr. McKinley was  
a Christian man and led a Christian life.  
Not to reprove those professedly  
good who have assailed the late President  
on moral grounds, but to enforce the im-  
portance of Christian charity, attention is  
called to the fact that his life and conduct  
were impugned for more than a year  
previous to the last election. Spies fol-  
lowed him to banquets to see if he drank  
wine, and hung about the entrance to his  
rooms in a Chicago hotel to see if wine  
was not taken there. Because champagne  
was taken to his apartments for Mrs. Mc-  
Kinley, vindictive zealots proclaimed the  
fact in an alleged temperance paper as evi-  
dence that he was a wine-bibber. Organi-  
zations bearing a Christian name were  
assailing him on the ground that he was  
the ally of the "rum power," and pray-  
chains were put in operation imploring God  
to compass his defeat because he was not  
a Christian man. It was the zeal of con-  
scienceless hate that led persons to do  
these evil things. Now all see that this  
assailed man approached death with the  
tranquil faith of a Christian. Should not  
the acts in connection with the last days  
and the death of the late President lead  
us to practice a Christian charity which  
shall, at least, make us truthful when  
character is involved?

GATHERING OF THE ODD FELLOWS.  
One need not be a member of one of the  
world's potential and benevolent associa-  
tions like the Freemasons, the Odd Fellows  
and the Knights of Pythias to appreciate  
their usefulness, their deeds of charity and  
their salutary influences upon society. Such  
secret societies have been in existence so  
long that intelligent people who are not  
members have no fear that, under cover of  
secrecy or through regard for members of  
the fraternity, any portion of acts harmful  
to the interests of society. A large and in-  
fluential church is opposed to secret or-  
ganizations, probably because, in the long  
ago, secret and oath-bound fraternities at-  
tacked the church; but to-day such oppo-  
sition is an inheritance rather than an  
active hostility. Now and then a man is  
found who bitterly assails these leading  
international organizations, but he can  
present no reasons that sensible people  
regard as valid.  
Against all vague suspicions and unreas-  
oning prejudices secret organizations like  
the Odd Fellows can present three quar-  
ters of a century of good deeds. They never  
allow their unfortunate to suffer the fate  
of paupers; they care for their sick and  
broken in health night and day; their dead  
are not buried in potter's field; the widows  
and orphans of their dead are the objects  
of watchful care. Their benevolent insti-  
tutions are among the most beneficent in  
the land. No great calamity falls upon  
any city, no pestilence wastes a locality in  
which their assistance is not the promptest  
and the most liberal.  
Beyond the charities devoted to its own  
membership the Odd Fellows and similar  
secret societies are always and unflinch-  
ingly on the side of law, order and moral-  
ity. Their central idea is the recognition  
of the Supreme Being as the ruler of  
the universe. The man who lives up to the  
moral code of the Odd Fellows must be a  
good citizen. If he is not he falls short  
of the ideals of the organization. Such an  
association of men, under such high prin-  
ciples, must be an immeasurable power for  
good in teaching and restraining the young  
men who become members. There can be  
no doubt that the associations and influ-  
ence of the "lodge" are educational in  
many directions. Many of the men in this  
State who have served State and Nation  
in high and responsible positions became  
active Odd Fellows early in life. Who will

say that the association and the business  
of the lodge did not, in a sense, give them  
the elementary lessons in their preparation  
for higher duties?  
It is an honor to a city to be selected as  
the place for holding the meetings of the  
central organization of so useful an or-  
ganization. The people of a city thus hon-  
ored should recognize the fact by the most  
cordial hospitality.  
AS TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.  
Pedro Esteve, the editor of an anarchistic  
organ in Paterson, N. J., was visited a few  
days ago by some secret-service men at the  
meeting hall of a band of Anarchists known  
as the "Right of Existence" group. Esteve  
is regarded as the head of the Paterson  
group of Anarchists, and the police plied  
him with questions to ascertain if he had  
guilty knowledge of a plot to assassinate  
the President. His replies were insulting  
and defiant, and he declared that the Con-  
stitution of the United States gave him  
the right of free speech and guaranteed  
the liberty of the press. He virtually  
snapped his fingers at the police and told  
them he was safe until he should violate  
some law. This shows that the Anarchist  
leaders have made something of a study of  
the Constitution and laws with a view of  
ascertaining what they can do and how far  
they can go with safety.  
The Constitution says "Congress shall  
make no law abridging the freedom of  
speech or of the press," and Anarchists  
construe this as guaranteeing the right to  
publicly advocate the assassination of gov-  
ernment officials chosen by the people and  
even the overthrow of government itself.  
In other words, they construe the provision  
as a license by the government to destroy  
it. The courts have never construed the  
Constitution in that way. The same article  
that forbids abridging the freedom of  
speech or of the press says Congress shall  
make no law prohibiting the free exercise  
of religion, but it would be absurd to say  
that criminal practices or the public ad-  
vocacy of such practices could claim pro-  
tection under that clause. Polygamy was  
suppressed in spite of the efforts to shield  
it under the free exercise of religion clause.  
The constitutional guarantee of freedom of  
speech and of the press was never intended  
to protect the advocacy of criminal prac-  
tices or of attacks on the foundations of  
society. The propagandists of anarchy  
should be made to understand that their  
construction of the Constitution is not cor-  
rect, and that freedom of speech and of the  
press does not mean license to advocate the  
murder of rulers or the overthrow of gov-  
ernment.

CHURCH UNION.  
Alarm has been sounded in various quar-  
ters against the Christian Endeavor or-  
ganization because it has become a power  
independent of the churches and yet work-  
ing within them. One fear is that it will  
become subversive of the church's authori-  
ty over her youth; its entrance into the  
mission field is considered to be an "un-  
warranted interference" with the work of  
the church; and a third danger is consid-  
ered to be its tendency to break the denomi-  
nations together on a false basis of church  
union. A writer on the subject—one who  
sees these "dangers"—says church union is  
"too serious a matter to be directed in this  
way, but that the movement should be  
conducted by the churches themselves  
through their highest courts, under leaders  
of ripe scholarship and mature Christian  
experience, by devout and diligent search  
for the truth as taught in the word of  
God, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit,  
and not by popular assemblies of the young  
people of the church under the leadership  
of an outside body." This writer may be  
correct as to what should be done, but as to  
what will be done in case church union is  
ever effected is probably quite another  
matter. It is safe to say that it will never  
be brought about by the formal and schol-  
arly method or by agreement of ecclesiasti-  
cal authorities. When church union comes it  
will be because the people who make up the  
church reach nothing for creeds beyond the  
single one which is at the foundation  
of all Christian doctrine, and that condition  
will come through a gradual evolution of  
thought and feeling, and not through the  
teachings of theological doctors. The Jour-  
nal does not care to discuss the faults of  
the Christian Endeavor Society, if it have  
any, as charged, but is free to say that  
from an outside standpoint it seems to  
have held young people together in a way  
the churches have not succeeded in doing,  
and that any such influence for good over  
young people should be encouraged and  
supported.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.  
It is a curious fact that the first draft  
of a Constitution submitted to the convention  
of 1789 did not provide for a Vice President.  
This draft was known as the Pinckney  
plan, having been submitted by Charles  
Cotesworth Pinckney, a delegate from  
South Carolina. Article 3 provided that  
"The executive power of the United States  
shall be vested in a President of the United  
States and his title shall be his Excellency."  
In case of removal from office, resigna-  
tion or disability, the president of the  
Senate shall exercise the duties of the  
office until another President be chosen.  
And in case of the death of the president  
of the Senate, the speaker of the House  
of Delegates shall do so." Under this plan  
members of the House of Delegates, as it  
was called, were to be elected by the peo-  
ple, the Senate was to be elected by the  
House of Delegates and the President of  
the Senate by that body itself. This plan  
was presented on the 23rd of May and the  
deliberations of the convention continued  
till the 4th of September before a report  
from a committee provided for a Vice  
President, who should be ex officio presi-  
dent of the Senate. The report embodied  
the provision substantially as it stands in  
the Constitution, providing for the election  
of a Vice President at the same time and  
in the same manner with the President.  
One of the Federalist papers, written by  
Alexander Hamilton, comments on this  
provision:  
The appointment of an extraordinary  
person as Vice President has been objected  
to as superfluous, if not mischievous. It  
has been alleged that it would have been  
preferable to have authorized the Senate  
to elect in the supreme executive magistracy  
answering that description. But two con-  
siderations seem to justify the idea of the  
vice president. The first is the necessity  
of a substitute in case of the death or  
casting vote. And to take the senator of  
any State from his seat as senator to place  
him in that of president of the Senate  
would be to exchange, in regard to the  
State from which he came, a constant for  
an occasional presence. The second is that  
in case of a vacancy in the office of Vice  
President, it is not safe to say that the  
people would prefer to read about what is  
familiar to them. Out of mere curiosity and  
for information they may care to know what  
is said of the inhabitants of far-off lands, but  
they are more interested in those who  
are near their own. And the more the char-

acters of an historical novel can be made  
to appear like the people of to-day the more  
popular is that novel. This truth should  
impress itself upon the minds of the novel-  
ists and lead them to portray in their books  
such people as they meet every day in their  
goings to and from commonplace people it  
may be, but very much alive and very hu-  
man. The first writer who does this will  
—it has not been done well for some years—  
will be likely to have a success that will  
change the fashion in fiction.  
The esteemed News seems to be injured  
in its feelings because of the Journal's re-  
buke of the frantic and unseemly haste of  
that and other city papers in issuing an  
edition announcing the President's death  
eight hours before that event occurred, and  
says the Journal knows how the blunder  
happened because it had the same dis-  
patches. Just because the Journal had the  
same dispatches, because it knew the one  
prematurely announcing the death was  
marked "unofficial," and was therefore  
doubted, and because less than five min-  
utes later came a bulletin correcting the  
report—by reason of this information the  
Journal knew that there was no good ex-  
cuse for publishing the announcement.  
Hence what it still considers a deserved  
but very mild rap over the contemporaries'  
knuckles.  
The superstitious people who were getting  
ready to say that there was a mysterious  
and fateful significance in the death of the  
President on Friday, the 13th, seem rather  
to resent being deprived of the privilege  
by the fact that he died on Saturday, the  
14th.

THE JESTERS.  
Just What Is Needed.  
Chicago Post.  
"I have any cure for jealousy?"  
"Yes."  
"What?"  
"The faith cure."  
A Chance for Sympathy.  
Chicago Record-Herald.  
"What's the matter?" asked the philosopher.  
"Oh, dear!" sighed the lady, "a lot of trouble  
that I had on my mind has just been cleared  
away, and now there's no knowing what's going  
to happen next to worry me."  
Cause of the Quiet.  
Ohio State Journal.  
Mr. Frontispiece—I am glad you belong to our  
church choir, my dear; it is such an orderly or-  
ganization. I never see you whispering to one  
another during service.  
Mrs. Frontispiece—No; none of us are on speaking  
terms.  
Wonder.  
Washington Star.  
"I wonder why it is," said the man who is  
always annoyed, "that children and parrots pick  
up slang so much more readily than they do  
good English."  
"And I have wondered," said the mild gentle-  
man with glasses, "why it is that grown  
people find it so easy to remember the refrain of  
a silly song and so difficult to recall the text of  
a sermon."  
A Hard Lot.  
Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
"Arizona has a petrified forest, and it is said  
that it was once inhabited by four distinct peo-  
ples."  
"Were they petrified, too?"  
"The paper doesn't say."  
"You ought to have been."  
"Why?"  
"Because there used to be an awful hard lot  
of citizens in Arizona."  
14th of September, 1901.  
Ye sorrowing drums, sound now your muffled  
sob!  
Ye bugles, lift to heaven an answering strain!  
For rest is come to soothe the tired brain—  
The heart has given to life its final throes.  
O bands, chant soft the solemn-mourning bars  
Whereof your voice shall be half the theme,  
And of the glory of his half-dreamed dream;  
The greater conquest that is not of wars.  
Ye, chant! Beat, drums! And ye sad bugles,  
Blow!  
Yet I hear another, tenderer sound  
That is not by your stronger accents drowned—  
The voice of love, drawn by a magic bow.  
It tells not of his warrior victories,  
Nor of his conquests of the Nation's halls;  
The melody to sweeten minor falls.  
And weeps the gentle soul, apart from these,  
Its wistful murmurings are of the man  
Whose love was early given, enduring long—  
Long patient, ever faithful, ever strong.  
Until this hour that saw the ended plan.  
Praise thou the statesman, and the soldier brave;  
I weep the lover who shall love no more!

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.  
All imported reptiles should be returned  
to their own country—Antonia.  
You don't know the ferocity of a dull  
woman under a grievance—Sister Teresa.  
A man is never beaten, till he has said in  
his heart, "I am beaten."—Sir Christopher.  
One who spends his life fretting out  
crime is likely to have the soul of a criminal.  
—The Eternal City.  
When the law sets out to punish, it  
doesn't stop with the guilty only—The  
Manager of the B. & A.  
A clever observer may be too clever, and  
see both more and less than there is to  
be seen from outsiders.—J. Devlin-Boss.  
It is a miserable thing to linger on the  
threshold. The daring spirits pass across  
and close the door.—Sister Teresa.  
Enterprises are profitable to the pro-  
ducer in proportion as they are working in  
hidden from outsiders.—J. Devlin-Boss.  
It is the hardest thing in the world to tell  
the difference between what you really need  
and what you think you need—Uncle Eph.  
You will never do anything strong if you  
lose faith in yourself. Doubt is enervating.  
It blights the force and kills the will. The  
great rulers of the world had faith—An-  
drew.  
It's just the worst part of ordinary life  
that one is fettered with a ready-made  
identity, often a horrible misfit, in the  
choosing of which he has no voice at all.  
—The Seal of Silence.  
"When the lights are out," he said;  
"when forever and a night the actor bids  
the stage farewell; when stripped of mask  
and tinsel, he goes home to that Auditor  
—set him his part; then perhaps he  
will be told what manner of man he is.  
The glass that now he dresses before tells  
him not; he thinks a true man would  
show a shrunken figure."—Audrey.  
ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.  
Twenty years ago kerosene oil was prac-  
tically unknown in China. In 1900 more  
than 100,000,000 gallons were imported.  
Hubbard B. McDonald, the Journal clerk  
of the United States Senate, is the third  
of his family to hold the place, his father  
and grandfather preceding him in it.  
Jacob A. Wildner, who believes himself to  
be the last survivor of the followers of  
John Brown in his village in Virginia, lives  
in New Lisbon, a village of Wisconsin.  
Governor McLean, of Connecticut, when  
asked to contribute a biographical sketch  
of himself to "Who's Who in America,"  
wrote: "McLean, George P., Governor of  
Connecticut, 1901-02. Republican. Address,  
Hartford, Conn.  
Joseph Miller is said to be on the road to  
wealth. Some time ago he took in part  
purchased for services as a lecturer several  
hundred acres of prairie land, and now it is  
said his holdings are in the oil region and  
will make him a capitalist.  
William C. Whitney will not allow his  
great park in the Adirondacks to be "lum-  
bered" in the ordinary way. Instead he  
cuts trees of over ten inches in diameter,  
leaving the smaller ones to grow, and thus  
always has a handsome forest.  
Mrs. Phoebe Hearst has agreed to pay  
all the expenses of a department of au-

thology at the University of California,  
which will be devoted eagerly to the  
study of Indians on the Pacific coast. The  
cost will be about \$50,000 a year.  
It is said that M. C. D. Borden has in his  
New York library probably the only com-  
plete set of Stevenson's works. There has  
been any doubt as to the priority of  
publication Mr. Borden has secured both  
the American and the English editions.  
Announcement is made of the engage-  
ment of Miss Sally Roe, daughter of the  
late E. P. Roe, the novelist, to Charles  
Tatham, of New York. Miss Roe lives with  
her mother at the Hotel St. Regis. Mr.  
Tatham is a member of the Fencers' and  
City clubs and of the Boston Club of New  
Orleans.  
Few women have ever been known by  
four different names, though married but  
once. Such may be Lady Curzon's distinc-  
tion. She started life as Miss Mary Leiter;  
by marriage she became Mrs. George N.  
Curzon, then Lady Curzon of Kedleston,  
on the death of her father-in-law she will  
become Lady Scarsdale.  
Rev. Samuel Scoville, Henry Ward Beecher's  
son-in-law, has become associate pas-  
tor with Rev. Dr. Hillis over Plymouth  
Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Scoville has held  
several Congregational pulpits, has been  
pastor at New York, and recently re-  
signed as pastor at Vineland, N. J., to take  
this place. He is said to be somewhat more  
than sixty years old.  
The naturalist, M. Perrier, has asked  
the French government for the sum of \$2-  
000,000. He is director of the zoological  
department of the Jardin des Plantes in  
Paris, and declares that nothing less than  
that sum will suffice to bring his collec-  
tions and buildings up to date. He says  
that among his sixty monkeys there is so  
much consumption that it constitutes a real  
danger to visitors.  
Many stories are related of the young  
King of Spain. At a recent function, in  
which only young people joined, a pretty  
girl of sixteen, who had danced several  
times with little success, presented her  
cheek to him for a salute. Instantly he  
straightened up and presented his hand to  
her. "I don't kiss a girl," he said. "I  
kiss my hand instead. I am your King."  
Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and Governor  
Savage, of Nebraska, recently met in the  
little town of Dakota City, Neb., where  
both delivered addresses to the pioneers.  
Thirty years ago the two Governors were  
residents of Denison, Ia., the Iowa execu-  
tive a young lawyer and the Nebraska ex-  
ecutive a justice of the peace. It happened  
that the first case Governor Shaw tried was  
before Governor Savage, then justice of the  
peace.  
There are some things which seem house-  
hold necessities in the United States for  
which there is no market whatever in  
France or southern Europe. One of these  
is the range with a hot-water bath, an-  
other is the refrigerator. Americans living abroad  
often want these articles so badly that  
they even send home for them. Among  
the French there is no demand for them  
whatever, and Americans who have them  
only waste time in trying to create a  
market for them.  
Little Miss Beacon Street  
Sat in the window seat  
Eating baked apples and brown bread.  
There came a big spider—  
And sat down beside her—  
"What a fine Argiope!" she said.  
—Life.

LITERARY NOTES.  
Dr. Orpheus Everts, formerly of Indian-  
apolis, has issued for private circulation a  
booklet containing his poem, "The Lost  
Poet," which was written for the Western  
Association of Writers and Editors at the  
Winona lake meeting last June. It is in  
stately verse and is a production creditable  
to the author.  
Nicholas II is a voracious reader. He and  
the Czarina get a great deal of pleasure  
from discussing new works together. Un-  
like Alexander III, the present Czar is most  
catholic in his tastes. He reads not only  
the literary stars of all climates, Jules Verne,  
Scott, Kipling and Stevenson are his fa-  
vorites among the foreign writers.  
Lord Rosebery, it appears, has followed  
the fashion of the time in writing a novel.  
He is said to have taken such pains with  
it as to destroy and rewrite the manuscript  
two or three times. He generally does his  
literary work in the morning and it is said  
that his habit is, having read up all that  
hears on the subject, to write for a fortnight  
and write at full gallop.  
Mr. Maurice Hewlett is now finishing a  
book the title of which is "New Tales and  
Tales." This volume is somewhat differ-  
ent in style from his previous works. Mr.  
Hewlett is also writing a play for Madame  
Sarah Bernhardt on Mary Queen of Scots.  
This play will reverse the order of the  
events in these matters with regard to modern  
authors; it will be performed in Paris as a  
translation from the English.  
The revival of Iking for Anthony Trol-  
lope is perhaps not far away, the New York  
Tribune thinks. His Barchester trilogy—  
"The Warden," "Barchester Towers" and  
"Dr. Thorne"—will be brought out soon by  
a New York publisher. The author is  
altogether neglected, for however taste  
may change he has contributed to the so-  
cial history of England in some of the best  
character and sketches of manners that are in-  
valuable.  
A Parisian publisher of high standing  
declares that Guy de Maupassant is the  
most popular author in France, all his  
books selling steadily. Thousands of  
Dumas' books also sell every year. This  
practical authority asserts that there is  
not much of a public taste for the litera-  
ture of any sort. "The French," he  
says of his countrymen, "like love stories  
and the last collection of Marie Bashkirt-  
off's letters have been failures, he tells us,  
in France.  
The House of Commons return of the  
"Persons Now in Receipt of Pensions  
Charged on the Civil List of the late  
Queen Victoria" is an interesting addition  
to the history of literature and its official  
recognition during the Victorian era. Among  
the names that occur are the daughter of  
Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Gerald Massey (the  
poet), Mr. George Bernard Shaw, the  
widow of William Hepworth Dixon,  
Dr. S. R. Gardiner (the historian), Dr.  
Reverend Dr. Murray Gellman, the  
widow of Richard Jefferies (the natu-  
ralist), the daughter of Martin Tupper,  
the widow of Alfred Austin, the daughter  
of H. S. Scott, the sisters of Mr. Walter  
Pater, Mr. William Watson, a daughter-  
in-law of Charles Reade, the daughter of  
Anthony Trollope, Mr. W. E. Henley, Mr.  
Herman Merivale, the widow of Dr. Tralli,  
the widow of Francis Herbert St. John,  
Betham Edwards. The pensions are given  
both in recognition of great literary ability  
and because of the services rendered by  
stances of the recipient—in some cases for  
one or other of these reasons, and in some  
cases for both.

MR. WU'S IDEA.  
May Have Gathered It In Part from  
Southern Lynching.  
Detroit Free Press.  
They do some things very thoroughly in  
China. Minister Wu's cure for anarchism  
is certainly the most radical thing that  
has yet been proposed. He suggests that  
Czolgocz be given 1,000 cuts with a sharp  
saw in the hands of a government of-  
ficer, the last cut to be fatal. After that  
the family of the assassin is to be extirpated.  
No doubt Minister Wu makes a good  
gesture in all seriousness, but it only  
serves to emphasize how different are the  
Oriental and Occidental ways of thinking.  
In the East the Chinese are not so  
revenge means cruelty—mixes itself up  
with the idea of justice. It is the vindic-  
tiveness of Mr. Wu's Minister Wu, who  
rather leans to something else and linger-  
ing with holding oil or melted lead in  
his hand, is only following out the  
traditions when he proposes this horrible  
punishment.  
In America, we are glad to say, we  
haven't a government official of such fend-  
ish tendencies with the saber. If a govern-  
ment official were given a saber to use on  
some unfortunate wretch he would not  
know how to slice scientifically, with the  
extent of a thousand cuts before he extir-  
pated life, and the instinct of mercy  
would compel him to give the coup de  
grace at the first stroke.  
Minister Wu is still an Oriental. When  
he scorch his vision of education, we find  
the Chinese nobleman with all the tradi-  
tions and instincts of his race. The only  
excuse for Wu's Minister Wu, who  
racial predilections, is the probability that  
he has been reading of some of the hor-  
rible negro burnings and that he has  
probably mistaken these outbreaks for  
manifestations of a national spirit.